The Bill Which Will be Discussed by the Lawyers

AT THE BAR ASSOCIATION TUESDAY.

The Majority of the Lawyers from Richmond and Virginia Will Probably be at the White-Good Work of the Committee.

The third annual meeting of the Virginia State Bar Association will be held on Tuesday at White Sulphur Springs, and it is expected that a majority of the lawyers of this city and from elsewhere will be in attendance.

Among the various subjects of general interest to be discursed at that meeting will be the report of the special committee on law reform on the following resolution, which had

been presented at last year's meeting: "Resolved. That it is the sense of this Association that law and equity procedure should be consolidated, so that legal and equitable rights can be administered in one form of

The resolution was referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. S. S. P. Patteson, R. T. W. Duke, Thomas S. Martin, George M. Cochran and Robert M. Hughes. The report which is to be submitted at Tuesday's meeting, begins as follows:

"Messrs. Robert M. Hughes, Thomas S. Martin, George M. Cochran, R. T. W. Duke, and S. S. P. Patteson constituted the committee as originally appointed. The mover of the resolution called a meeting, which was attended by all the members at the Hygeia Hotel in the afternoon of July 3, 1890, except George M. Cochran, Esq.

"At that called meeting S. S. P. Patteson was elected charman. Mr. Hughes resigned in the spring of 1891, and William Minor Lile, Esq., of Lynchburg, was appointed in his place, but never attended a meeting. A meeting was called for June 2, 1891, but no one attended except the chairman and Thomas S. Martin, the signers of the present

In order to show the growth of the idea of consolidating law and equity procedure they have deemed it best to print sections 24 and

have deemed it best to print sections 24 and 25 of the famous English Supreme Court of Judicature act of 1873, 36 and 27 Vic., chapter 65, which is referred to as the Principal act, and the Connecticut Practice act of 1879. A bill embodying these ideas adapted to the Virginia Code of 1887, prepared by this committee, is also printed herewith. Some of the rules of court and forms are appended to the several acts, and the reasons for the recommendation of the consolidation of the procedure of law and county into one form of action follows." equity into one form of action follows." THE BILL.

The bill, as prepared by the committee, is a rather lengthy one and has the following title:

An act to simplify procedure in civil causes and to unite legal and equitable remedies in the same action, and to amend and re-enact sections 3223, 3378 and 3379 of the Code of Virginia, 1887, and to substitute the word "complaint" for the words "declaration" or "bill in equity" wherever they occur in the Code of Virginia, 1887.

THE BEASONS. Among the reasons given for the framing of

the bill in question are the following:
"The bill offered for the consideration of
the association is, of course, merely tentative.
The members of the committee who have to put Virginia in line with the rest of the civilized world, and while they are convinced that the reform of the pleading so as to cor solidate law and equity procedure is absolutely necessary to her progress as a great State they do not mean to say that the bill offered by them is the best possible form it could as-sume. But this bill contains all of the principal features of the reformed procedure. The codes of procedure have me with the most violent and unreasoning opposition, but they have overcome all prefudice wherever they have been adopted. No State has ever tried the code system and then returned to the common law and equity pleadings which emanated from the "wisdom of our ancestors." Whatever is established is sacred with those who do not think. A close and careful investigation of the origin of ancient laws and customs causes any one to turn with a feeling of relief to the judgment which he may be able to form by the sterling honesty of his own intellect.

PERSONAL SERVICE.

"Sir Henry Summer Maine, the greatest English law reformer since the days of Jeremy Bentham, tells us that the founders of feudalfeetham, tens us that the founders of feuchism copied the precedent of personal service for the use of the land from the Romans. Along the Rhine and Danube the frontiers of the empire were separated from the barbarians by a succession of strips of land, the agrillmatrophi, which were occupied by veteran soldiers of the Roman army on qualified terms. soldiers of the Roman armyon qualified terms of ownership. They were allowed to cultivate the soil, of which the Roman State claimed to be the landlord, and were guaranteed in the possession as long as they held themselves ready to be called out for military service, whenever needed in border warfare. The peoples of the Germanic race, seeing this example for several hundred years, imitated it, and from this beginning sprang the whole system of feudal tenures.

"The origin of the system is interesting to

"The origin of the system is interesting to show how custom and habit can create things that are suited to the age and the time in which they came into existence. The feudal system was well suited to the times in which it held full sway as a part of the social system. To-day it is of no further use except to show that vigorous and active nations have sought to strengthen themselves by adapting their laws to the needs and spirit of the times. rather than by a servile imitation of those which are venerable only because hoary with age. No community can be great with its which are veherable only because hoary with age. No community can be great with its ideals fixed in the nadir of the past. More than two thousand years ago the Greeks met the Romans at the battle of Pydna, in Maccionia. In this great battle the Greeks were the last civilized people who confronted Rome in the field on a footing of equality. Their phalanx went to pieces before the Roman large and the property of the product of the Roman large and the Roman large and the product of the past. man legions. For hundreds of years the sam-people have occupied the land, and though they have been the petted nation of all the civilized nations, they have never, for one moment even, been able to excite in others more than a feeling of pity. The traveler who now visits Athens goes to gaze upon her temples and her monuments of former greattemples and her monuments of former greatness. The fates of the Greeks has proved beyond the possibility of a doubt that no nation can accept freedom and liberty as a gift, from even a generous conqueror, and remain great. A nation's life, its laws, its power, must meet the needs of every age. It should not only touch elbows in the march of progress with its neighbors, but it should strive to lead the vanguard.

"The people of Virginia arefas bold and manly to-day as when they gave States and statesmen to the Union. But in order to preserve their civilization they had to fight through an irrepressible conflict, which has made them neglect many of the problems which more fortunate communities have in

which more fortunate communities have in some instances solved.

"A majority of all English-speaking commu-nities have sought to adapt the common law and equity procedure to the needs of the

and equity procedure to the needs of the bineteenth century.

"In the State of Tennessee the procedure is still separate, but greatly modified by statute; and the common-law procedure is not strictly adhered to, but has been for years very simple. The statutes provide that all joint obligations and promises are joint and several; that a demurrer must be for substantial defects and specify the objections which the that a demurrer must be for substantial defects and specify the objections relied on that in pleading there shall be no conclusion by verification; that frivolous allegations may be stricken out, and that there can be no demurring and pleading at the same time. In that State a first continuance may be had on a general affidavit, but no other continuance can be given except on a special affidavit showing the fact affiant expects to prove by the witness, and the court judges of whether the matter is so material and important as to entitle the party to the continuance. But the most important change, perhaps, in law practice in Tennessee is that juries in civil cases are considered as waived unless specially asked for by the party desiring it in his first pleading tendering an issue. In appeals from justices he must ask for it within three days. When the trial is before a judge without the aid of a jury, if he is requested by either of the parties to reduce his decision to writing, the statute requires him to do so and file it as a part of the

record. The forms in use are very brief and simple, and much shorter than ours, though the common-law names are preserved. In actions for assault and battery, malicious prosecution and false imprisonment no more costs than damages are allowed unless the recovery exceeds five dollars.

'In Massachusetts the old system has been greatly modified, and while the form of a civil action may be by nettion by action at com-

action may be by petition, by action at com-mon law or by suit in equity, the charges are instituted and the procedure is simple."

OLD ENGLISH LAW. Common law pleading in Virginia is taken from the old English law, although it is better adapted to the old country. Changes in this law have been made from time to time until theone now in force has been obtained. Besides there is the equity procedure in exist-

ence.

The idea as expressed in the report is to consider the question of simplifying the pleadings and amalgamating them so that only one court will have to administer them both. Most of the States have adopted such a system, and the committee recommend the adoption of a statute drawn up which, as they think, will simplify it and do away with the system of the present courts.

The report, no doubt, will create considerable discussion and meet with a great deal of opposition, for it is thought that a majority of the lawvers of this State are in favor of the present system. In the report of the committee is embodied a complete statute, which they recommend should be offered as legislation to carry out their views.

tion to carry out their views.

Whatever may be the opinion of the members of the bar as to the advisability of adopting this statute, it is evident that the gentlemen of the committee have rendered a great service by their industry and skill in which they collected the material. The statute suggested is largely based upon the statute law in force in the State of Connecticut. The report also contains interesting references to and reviews of the English statutes of procedure. A GREAT SERVICE.

the English statutes of procedure.

It seems that in England as far back as in 1873 common law and equity procedure were to some extent amalgamated and have since then been concurrently administered, and the common law system of pleading has almost entirely been abolished.

MANCHESTER NEWS.

Items of Interest About the People of Our Slater City.

Miss Mande Swift is visiting relatives in Louisa county.

Miss Annie Parker and Miss Alean Lacy

have returned to the city.

W. R. Beattie, wife and child have returned from Virginia Beach.

Miss Florence Evans left Friday morning for a visit to Norfolk.

Mr. Olton Guy has gone to Boston Mass., where he has accepted a business position.

The police Friday night caught several cows running at large contrary to the city ordinances.

ordinances.
Rev. I. J. Spencer will preach at Cowardin-

avenue Christian church to-night at 8 o'clock.
Mrs. D. D. Beattie has returned from a
business trip to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.
Miss Eva Willis and Miss Nelie Smith, of chmond, are visiting their aunt, Mrs. F. F.

Richmond, are visiting their aunt, Mrs. F. F., Mayo, on Decatur street.

Mr. D. D. Beattie has gone to visit his birthplace in Canada, and will make a tour of the lakes before his return.

Judge B. A. Hancock will leave Monday for the White Sulphur Springs to attend the meeting of the State Bar Association.

Mrs. Drewry and her daughter, Miss Kate, left vesterday afternoon for King William county to visit Miss Emily Terrill.

Rev. L. R. Thornhill will lead the meeting this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the 'Railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

ciation.
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Patch, of Newark Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Fatch, of Newman, N. J., who have been visiting friends in this city, returned home Friday, accompanied by Miss Florence Patch.

Miss Mamie Roache, who has been visiting Miss Mollie Evans, of this city, left Friday for her home at Fall River, Mass., Miss Evans

ecompanying her. Mrs. E. D. Whitehead and Mrs. S. A. Viles

Mrs. E. D. Whitehead and Mrs. S. A. Vies have returned, after a very pleasant visit to Old Point and to their cousin, General Charles Candy, at National Soldiers' Home.

The entertainment and fair given at Cersley's Hall, in Swansboro, by Cynthus Grove of Druids will be continued Monday, Wednesday and Erday nights of this weather.

day and Friday nights of this week.

There has been entered to record in the office of the clerk of the Hustings Court a office of the clerk of the Hustings Court a deed from Meade Haskins, special commis-sioner, conveying to A. L. Adamson sixty feet of land on the east side of Eleventh street between Stockton and Everett for the

feet of land on the east side of Eleventh street between Stockton and Everett for the sum of \$319.37.

The following is the vote up to date for the different prizes offered at the Juniors' fair at Leader Hall: The most popular minister—Rev. C. N. VanHouten, 63; Rev. Decatur Edwards, 15; Rev. Dr. E. M. Peterson, 35; Rev. L. R. Thornhill, 33; Rev. J. J. Clopton, 7; Rev. W. A. Laughon, 3, and Rev. L. J. Spencer, 4. The most popular lady—Miss Lens Fischer, 98; Mrs. W. M. Lipscomb, 42. The most popular Junior—J. C. Williams, 46, and O. B. Elder, 18. The most popular fireman—Edward Owens, 33; Reese Crooks, 27; William Morgan, 11, and W. M. Mutter, 12. The most popular policeman—James A. Lipscomb, 4; Richard Perry Smith, 3; William Lawrence Moles, 2, and K. C. Jones, I.

While Special Officer George W. Roach, of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, was walking up the track of that road Friday, afternoon he observed a negro man with a suspicious-looking bag on his shoulder. When asked what it contained the negro said he had a bag of potatoes which had been given him by a friend. The officer was not altogether satisfied with this explanation, and upon examination found that the leag contained old railroad iron. The negro, who

altogether satisfied with this explanation, and upon examination found that the long contained old railroad iron. The negro, who gave his name as James Wright, was locked up and taken before the Mayor yesterday morning. He said he was seventy years old and had gathered up the iron at Granite. The Mayor did not render judgment, but gave Wright an hour in which to get out of the city, telling him he would be locked up if caught here again. The old man started out post-haste for Richmond, and will probably loom up in Justice Crutchfield's court ere long.

The continued case of Joseph Callenberger, charged with felony, came up before Squire Wilson Howlett, of Swansboro, Friday after-noon, for preliminary examination. Mr. A. C. Attkisson appeared as attorney for the accused, and Commonwealth's At-torney Philip V. Cogbill, of Chesterfield, was there to conduct the prosecu-tion. The defense did not introduce any tes-timony, and after the evidence of the Com-monwealth was concluded the case was sent

to the grand jury. Callenberger was refused bail, and was committed to the Manchester jail to await the action of the grand jury of Chesterfield County Court,

The Hustings Court, after being in session a short time yesterday, adjourned for the

Judge Ingram went over to Petersburg yes-terday afternoon to hold court for Judge Ber-nard, who is absent from the city. MARRIED IN LOUISVILLE.

A Young Man Well Known in Richmond. Leaves for Mexico.

The Louisville Courier-Journal of last Friday contained the following concerning a young man who is well known in this city:
The wedding of Mr. Margarito Tascano and
Miss Mattie Blanche Guthrie took place at the
East Raptist church yesterday evening at 6

The groom is a Mexican, and, having studied at Richmond College, Va., and at the Baptist Theological Seminary at this place, in preparation for mission work in his native country, he will be at once assigned to work in Mon-

The bride is well known in Baptist church

LEWIS BOOKER SENTENCED.

He Appeared in the Hustings Court Yesterday Morning.

TO THE PENITENTIARY TO-MORROW.

He Only Bowed His Head and Said Nothing. Other Cases in the Courts Justice John's Docket Was Small.

Lewis Booker was yesterday morning arraigned before Judge S. B. Witt, of the Hustings Court, to be sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

On Monday, July 14th, he pleaded guilty to the charges preferred against him, and the jury fixed his imprisonment at three years. The prisoner, desiring some little time in order that he might arrange some private affairs before being taken to the penitentiary from the city jail, Judge Witt postponed sentence until vesterday.

until vesterday.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning Judge Witt ascended the bench, and as soon as Clerk Lawton had called the names of the jurors City-Sergeant Charles H. Epps produced Mr. Booker from an adjoining room. The prisoner was accompanied by his uncle, Major Ben. W. Richardson, and Mr. W. A. Page. He appeared perfectly composed, but looked rather pale. He took a seat next to his counsel, Major Stringfellow, and both had a short private conversation.

When asked by Clerk Lawton whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him he merely shook his head.

Booker then faced the judge, who passed

Booker then faced the judge, who passed sentence in the following words: "The sentence of the court is that you be taken to the penitentiary and there confined for a period of three years, that being the term of your

Immediately after the sentence had been pronounced Major Stringfellow asked the Commonwealth's Attorney what he proposed to do about the other four indictments against

Mr. Smith moved the Court to nolle prosequi the indictments upon which the prisoner had not been tried, and this was immediately

Booker, accompanied by City-Sergeant Epps, his counsel, his uncle and Mr. Page, at once left the court-room, and the prisoner was taken back to the city jail.

To-morrow morning he will be delivered by the City Sergeant to Superintendent W. W. Moses of the penitentiary, and will be incarcerated in that institution for three years.

The whole proceedings yesterday did not occupy over five minutes. The rest of the day was taken up by the trial of cases in regard to the violation of the

on Monday the trial of those will be continued who have failed to pay their license taxes in the time prescribed by the law.

Chancery Court.

Judge Barton, of Fredericksburg, yes terday entered a decree in the case of De Vore against Jameson and others. The cases were brought in order that some decrees might be changed which had been entered in 1830 in regard to certain rents due from the Ballard House. The decree of Judge Barton orders that the demurrer be sustained and the bill of review of the decrees

of 1890 be dismissed.

Messrs, John Hunter, Jr., and S. D. Davies appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs, W. W. and Beverly T. Crump for the defendant.

City Circuit Court. Suit was instituted yesterday by Ottenburg & Brothers against Wade Brothers. Action of debt for \$222.89.

Justice John's Court.

The Police Court yesterday morning resembled the early gathering about the First market, where the carts from all the quiet country lanes are congregated about the

The lusty boys arrived early in the after-noon on Friday, and began to enjoy "city life." Watermelons, cantaloupes and cab-bage were disposed of with great celerity, for Hanover county products are always in good nand at the Old market. But, somehow in the inscrutable ways of nature, their joys became tinged with madness, and yesterday morning George Jeter came into court with a levely little hole in his back, which he claimed was made by a knife in the hands of Simon

Tinsley.

He had on a nest blue and white striped shirt, and the crimson stream which had flowed and stained it from shoulder to waist on the one side, left his back looking like the new flag on the Gallego mills, or the ensign which floats above the custom-house. Witnesses were as thick as if there was a corn husking, or a bush meeting at the cross-roads church of Hanover, and the boys swore by Jeter to the finish.

George P. Haw, a prominent member of the Richmond Bar, was present to defend Tinsley, though all of his eloquence failed to clear him of the charge.

The cutting was done in a saloon near the

market, and grew out of a quarrel which had its origin in the market. The Justice held all of the parties to appear before the Hustings

Court on September 21st.

Annie Gracey (colored) had caused the arrest of Mary Sands for alienating the affections of her husband. Mr. Gracey appeared tions of her husband. Mr. Gracey appeared with a smiling face. There are a great many kinds of smiles—smiles that cost fifteen cents or two for a quarter, and some one has alluded to a "smile on the face of nature." but for genuine undegenerated smiles—smiles that display great rows of white teeth that resemble the headbooks. ble the headboards on the silent soldiers' graves at Oakwood-it was doubtless this smile that won Miss Sands. She looked as if it would take less, but truly she was won. Justice John saw this smiling face of Mr. Gracey, and dismissed the case. James Mallory and William Godfrey, two

white and swart-faced men, whose sad demeanor portrayed their great and constant love for rum, and whose photographs upon a "joker" or a cigarette package would be sublime, were given sixty days each in which to get a shave and lose their gentle look.

Emma Johnson was charged with stesling a number of garments from Belle Foster.

Case dismissed.

Kirk Mason was sent to jail for sixty days for stealing a lot of lead pipe.

D. S. Bruce and C. D. Higgins were fined \$2 each for having cows running at large.

James Lewis and William Brown were charged with trespassing on the premises of the Richmond and Chesapeake Railroad Company. They were fined \$1 each.

THE OLD REGIMENT'S TRIP.

How the First Virginia Passed the Time on the North Carolina Coast in 1864.

The present trip of the First Virginia regiment recalls to the members of the old First Virginia regiment their trip to Wilmington and the seashore during the stormy days of

the war.

The old First, which formed a part of Kemper's brigade, was sent with that brigade to Wilmington, N. C., on March 5, 1864. The next day an English blockade-runner took them down to Smithville, on the mouth of the Cape Fear river. Here they went into camp guarding the sea coast. The Twenty-fourth Virginia regiment was sent to Fort Caswell, where it did valuable service in repulsing some Federal gunboats in their attack on the blockade-runner which had run aground on the beach.

The First spent a pleasant time at this place, with the exception of the fare, this was very bad, even too bad for old Confeds, who at that time certainly were not choice as to their bill of fare. Nassau salt pork, very fat and full of skippers; corn-meal with all the shells and dirt—this was all, except wild oysters and crabs, which they could gather free of charge.

The consequence was a raid on farmers' pigs, which led to complaints and lectures by the commanding officers, but did not stop the warfare on the grunters.

The old First too had its Glee Club. Bill

warfare on the grunters.

The old First, too, had its Glee Club. Bill

fleet should it attempt to venture into the river, it was no fun, but the men of the brigade saw nothing but fun in it. They kept on repeating these commands and kicked up an awful noise, in which the Seventh Virginia regiment band took part.

All the requests of the captain to be quiet were of no avail—what did these men then care for danger?

The next morning, however, the brigade ar-

for danger?

The next morning, however, the brigade arrived safely in Wilmington, marched through that city and halted in the suburbs, where they found several inches of snow on the ground, but soon the blazing rail from the fences showed where Kemper's men had made themselves comfortable.

SPURIOUS SEEDS.

The State Board of Agriculture Taking Steps to Protect the Farmers.

The regular quarterly meeting of the State Board of Agriculture held its regular meeting at Pulaski City, commencing July 14th, as reat Pulaski City, commencing July 14th, as reported in The Times during its session.
There were some matters of general State interest transacted at this meeting taken yesterday from the records at the office of the
Commissioner of Agriculture not heretofore
given out by the Agricultural Department
that will no doubt prove of great interest to
the farming public. Among them is a resolution offered by Mr. Browne, of the board, as
follows.

Whereas many of the grass seeds sold in this whereas many of the grass seeds sold in this State by dealers contain other injurious seeds, which the farmers are not able to detect by the ordinary means at hand, therefore, be it Resolved. That there shall be established the position of botanist to the State Board of Agriculture, whose duty it shall be to examine all seeds sent him by any farmer in this State, which he shall examine and fully test, and which he shall examine and fully test, and which he shall examine and fully test, and publish bulletins from time to time of the percentage of genuine seed and the name and percentage of any impurities, the name and postoffice of the buyer and the name and location of the seller of such seed. The matter was referred to Messrs, Healy and Gaines, the committee on seed, and they will report on the resolution at the next meeting of the board.

A resolution was also offered by Mr. Smith of the board that the president appoint a memoer of the board to attend the National Pomological Convention in Washington next September and take such notes as he may deem pertinent and of interest to the fruit growers of Virginia for publication in the an-nual report of the Commissioner. Referred to the horticultural committee, which subsequentbe norticultural committee, which stosed and preported favorably on the resolution, and Messrs. Smith and Lyman were appointed delegates to the convention. An amendment was also made appropriating \$350 for the purpose of making an exhibit of the fruits of Vir-

ginia at this convention.

A letter from the same source inviting the co-operation of the State department in a

co-operation of the State department in a general agricultural congress was referred to a special committee of three.

Colonel Whitehead, Commissioner of Agriculture, presented severel letters received by him from W. G. Buchanan, chief of the Department of Agriculture of the Chicago World's Fair, inviting Virginia to send the trunks of three trees for pillars to a colonnade for the Forestry building. All the States and Territories are expected to send trees representing characteristic woods of their respective forests. A descriptive tablet will be attached to each tree by the Exposition management. This letter was referred to the Governor for his action.

GENERAL JOHNSTON'S REMAINS. A Letter Received by Judge George L. Christian From Mr. 5, L. McLane.

The letter which follows, dated Baltimore, Md., July 24th, was received yesterday by Md., July 24th, was received yesterday by Judge George L. Christian in answer to a communication addressed by him to Mr. J. L. McLane, executor of General Johnston's estate. The communication referred to the resolutions recently drafted by the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans of Virginia asking that the remains of General Joseph E. Johnston be removed to and interred at Richmond.

In this case as in that of ex-President Davis no place, it would seem, could be more appropriate for the resting place of a Confederate chieftan than Richmond. Richmond, the capital of Virginia, Richmond, the capital or the Confederacy, should furnish as well for the leaders of the Lost Cause as for the leaders of Virginia's affairs of State a last place of repose in that "sleep that knows no waking." that, when the still rankling spirit of party prejudice and sectional children's children may read here in the peaceful bivouac of our Southern dead the story of a cause lost and of the leaders of a great revolution honestly defeated in an hatred shall have died, our children and our honest fight.
Here is the letter, which is signed by J. L.

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge your favor of the 17th inst., enclosing copy of resolu-tions adopted by the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans, Department of Virginia, relative to the removal of General J. F. Johnston's remains. My brother, Mr. Robert McLane, with whom the other members of the family desire to confer, is still absent in Europe, but upon his return in the fall, I will be very glad to communicate with you further on the subject.

ABOUT THE GOVERNOR.

A Statement of His Reasons for Not Attending the Unveiling at Lexington.

The Richmond letter in the Petersburg Index-Appeal of yesterday contains the following concerning Governor McKinney:

"Muck comment has been made on Governor McKinney's failure to attend the unveiling of Jackson's statue in Lexington on Tuesday. He was at Blue Ridge Springs, could have visited Lexington and returned to his family the same day. It is not known his family the same day. It is not known what excuse he had for not being present, but the old soldiers think he has acted very the old solders think he has acted very strangely, and our chief magistrate is being criticised very severely for remaining away. I understand the Virginia soldiers in camp in North Carolina are displeased because our Governor has not visited them, as he was invited and expected to do. However, his failure to go to the encampment will not cause such adverse criticism as his non-attendance

at Lexington."

Governor McKinney's private secretary, in an interview with a Tomes man yesterday, said in regard to the Wrightsville invitation,

said in regard to the Wrightsville invitation, that according to the Governor's instructions a reply was sent by telegram to Governor Holt, informing him that the state of Governor McKinney's health was such that he would be unable to attend the encampment.

The following extract from a letter addressed to his secretary by the Governor, and dated July 20th, explains itself:

"I am feeling too unwell to go to Lexington and would have to start to-day. I am not very well, and am not willing to try the fatigue and discomfort of the trip such weather as we are now having. It is very hot and sultry this morning. Fear a heavy rain before night."

THE CREMATORY AGAIN.

Several Citizens Waited on the Mayor to Protest Against Its Erection.

The proposed crematory for the disposal of the city's garbage is upon the body municipal like a boil upon the body human, and the dis-cussion of the best place for its location meets

with about the same result.

A number of gentlemen called on Mayor Ellyson yesterday to protest against the location of the crematory in the rear of the alms. tion of the crematory in the rear of the almshouse. His Honor informed them that he would be glad to give them an opportunity to present their objections, and assured his callers that he would do nothing until they could be heard. Among those who called were Major N. V. Randolph, Joseph M. Fourquerean, W. R. Trigg, and James H. Barton. Several petitions were being circulated yesterday among the residents on north Third, Fourth and Fifth streets.

TO VISIT RICHMOND.

The Firemen Will Bring Fifty Men and a Band of Thirty Pieces. The Montgomery Fire Company, a volun-

teer organization of Norristown, Ps., contemplate visiting our city on Wednesday, Septem-The old First too, had its Glee Club. Bill Dean, Charles Gentry, Bony Royster and Eldridge Morris, of Company G. sang their merry songs, and for fun and frolie the old First were not behind their present successors.

On the night of the 25th of the same month the brigade left its seaside resort on the steamer Cape Fear. The night was very dark and the captain would call out every five or ten minutes. "Buoy ahead." "buoy on larboard," buoy on starboard."

To him, who knew this meant torpedoes were planted there to blow up the Federal DRY GOODS, &c.

Meyer's - 6th & Broad. Meyers-6th & Broad

IF YOU HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR DUCTION-TIME TO NOW

IS THAT TIME

Signs throughout the Store call your attention to the Prices Now, and if you will take time to examine the items below you will be one of the big customers this week.



Ladies' Mull Hats now \$1.50, were \$2.50.
Ladies' solid black and cream Silk Mull Hats now \$2.59, were \$4.
About 50 untrimmed Straw Hats for ladies now 15c., that were 50c., 75c. and \$1.
Infants Black Mull Caps now 25c., that were 50c. Light-striped Wash Silk pleated and tucked waists, now \$2.50, were \$4.50.
Light-striped fine Satteen and Crepe Cloth-pleated Waists, now 75c., that were \$1.
About 25 dozen too many Corset Covers, fine cambric torchen trimmed, now 25c., that were 50c.

All of the plain-mixed and plaid Flannelletta for mountain costumes, double-width, now lbc. a yard, that were 25c.

The balance of those beautiful Bedford-Cords, white ground with stripes, 35 inches wide, now 25c, that were 25c.

Every piece of Pincapple Tissue, no matter color, kind, or former price, now 64c, a yard. At the Jeweiry Counter 5,000 Lace or Scarf Pins, all sorts and kinds of settings, now ic. each, that were 5c., 10c, and 25c.
Birthday Rings, guaranteed solid gold, with stone settings, for each month in the year, now \$1 exch.

Black, plaid and striped Muslims, ravenablack

#1 each.
Black, plaid and striped Musius, raven-black,
now 16%c, a yard.
About 3,000 yards fine imported white India
Linon, now 15c, a yard only.
Two different patterns of lace plaid fine
sheer Mull, now 25c, a yard.
Cocoa Oil Soap now 5c, a pound, that was 15c.
Royal finish Irish Linen Wriging Tablets, four
sizes, from smallest note to large letter size,
now 10c, choice that were 15c, 10c, 19c, and 25c.

now ide., choice that were ide. to ide. Enamel Paints, all colors, now ide., ide. and doc. About 300 fine Knives, 3, tand 5 blades, small size for ladies and large size for gents, now 30c., that were ide. and 75c. Black velvet and black leather Belts, new bow patterns, new 6c, apiece. Elegant hand Crochet Lace, round, square and oblong Chair and Sofa Tidies, now 25c., that were \$1 and \$1.58.

50c., are now 17c. each.

A lot of our 75-cent unlaundered Shirts for gent that are soiled, now marked Stc. each. Satteen-covered Down Pillows, now 50c. Children's pink and bine Chambray Sun Bon-nets, white embroiderles, now 25c., that were 5bc.; now 25c., that were 50c. Children's black shirred Mull Hats now 10c., that were sec. Infant Boys' Mull Jockey Caps now the that Children's fine P. K. Hats now 15c., that were

Se.; same now toe., that were see, dies and Misses embroidered and plain white, cresm, pink and red Shirred Hata now Noc., were \$1.
All of these Hats and Caps on one immense centre table, easy to get at and sure to sellout in a few days. Light weight all-wool plaid Dress Goods, 3 inches wide, now 25c., that were 55c.

Check Lace Wool Bunting, navy blue, cream and drab, now 10c. a yard.

Fine Cotton Pillow Shams, embroidered all over in red, now 25c. pair, that were 50c.
Webster's Pocket Dictionaries, containing more than 25,000 words, 3c. cach.
50 Dozen Colgate's Coleo Soap, now 5c. a cake that was 10c.
About 500 bottles, full pint, of French 3-leaf Bay. Rum now 190.

Bradley's toilet water equal in strength to Colgate's, to pint, now 250, that was 30c.

Psugma, the great relief for sunburn and rough skin, now 15c, that was 25c. Persian Insect Powder in sifting top boxes, now

Persian Insect Powder in sifting top boxes, now 60: a box.
Linen and plain Writing Paper of first quality in boxes, 2 foll quires and two full packs envolupes, now 15c, that were 25c.
Rico Fowder violet now 15c, that was 44c.
More than 2500 pairs of the real Lisle-Throad Hostery for ladies, solid grays and solid taus, and striped grays and tans, worth 50c. a pair, now 25c.

Figured French Satteen Chair Tidies, now to. that were 25c. Ladies ribbed Undervests, the kind we sold for Large, fine, elegant Turkish Bath Towels, now Sec., that were Sec.

AN ENTIRE NEW LINE OF Tapestry Carpets, Brussels Carpets, Velvet Carpets, Moquette Carpets

JUST RECEIVED. Also all the NEW Patterns of SMYRNA RUGS.

KAUFWANN & CO.

Corner Fourth and Broad Streets.

The last Monday in July comes To-morrow. We don't need its sales to make this the best July we ever had. We have passed all records now. But you know what has made this house. Ever since the humble start the door was opened in the morning with the determination to

outdo yesterday. Hard work, you think? The more room we give you the more you crowd us. You have certainly indorsed our efforts, and we are more than thankful, and will endeavor to merit your good will by doing better for you each minute of the day. We have certainly never made you better values than what

we shall offer you this week. Cut prices in all the different departments are the attractions here to which we invite your particular attention.

CLOTHING.

WINTER BARGAINS

GREAT TRUSTEE'S SALE,

916 East Main Street. Now is the time to prepare yourself for winter if you care to save 50 per cent. on your win-

ter apparel.
Fine HEAVY SUITS (sacks and frocks), \$7.50, worth \$15.
BLUE BEAVER SACK SUITS, \$9, worth \$18.
ALL-WOOL CHEVIOT SUITS, \$8, worth \$16.
ALL-WOOL CASSIMERE SUITS, \$8.75, worth \$16.75.
Very fine WORSTED SUITS, \$10.50, worth \$22.50.

OVERCOATS.

MEN'S FINE OVERCOATS, \$7.50, worth \$15.

MEN'S HEAVY BEAVER OVERCOATS, \$8.25, worth \$16.

MEN'S FINE MELTON OVERCOATS, \$9.50, worth \$17.50.

MEN'S FINE CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS, \$9.50, worth \$17.50.

Very fine LIGHT-WEIGHT OVERCOATS, \$7.50, \$8 and \$9.50, worth double.

BOYS' HEAVY-WEIGHT SUITS AND OVERCOATS, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3, worth double the money.

HEAVY UNDERWEAR, white and colored, at remarkably low prices.

Now is your time to buy if you need or if you do not need any of the above articles.

BENDHEIM BROTHERS S. GOLDENBERG, Trustee.